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Proposed Maximum Residue Limit PMRL2016-03

Mandestrobin

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Under the authority of the *Pest Control Products Act*, Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) has received applications to register technical grade mandestrobin and the end-use products S-2200 4 SC Fungicide, S-2200 3.2 FS Fungicide and S-2200 4 SC AG Fungicide for use in Canada on various commodities.

The evaluation of these mandestrobin applications indicated that the end-use products have value, and the human health and environmental risks associated with their proposed uses are acceptable. Details regarding these applications can be found in Proposed Registration Decision PRD2016-03, *Mandestrobin*, posted to the Health Canada website on 29 January 2016.

Before registering a pesticide for food use in Canada, the PMRA must determine the quantity of residues that are likely to remain in or on the food when the pesticide is used according to label directions and that such residues will not be a concern to human health. This quantity is then legally specified as a maximum residue limit (MRL). An MRL applies to the identified raw agricultural food commodity as well as to any processed food product that contains it, except where separate MRLs are specified for the raw agricultural commodity and a processed product made from it.

Consultation on the proposed MRLs for mandestrobin is being conducted via PRD2016-03. Information regarding the proposed MRLs can be found in Section 3.5 and 7.1. Supporting field trial residue data are provided in Appendix I, Table 4. The PMRA invites the public to submit written comments on the proposed MRLs for mandestrobin in accordance with the guidance found in PRD2016-03.

To comply with Canada's international trade obligations, consultation on the proposed MRLs is also being conducted internationally by notifying the World Trade Organization, as coordinated by Canada's Notification Authority and Enquiry Point.

The proposed MRLs for mandestrobin are as follows.

Table 1 Proposed Maximum Residue Limits for Mandestrobin

Common Name	Residue Definition	MRL (ppm)[1]	Food Commodity
Mandestrobin	2-[(2,5-dimethylphenoxy)methyl]-α-methoxy-*N*-methylbenzeneacetamide	7.0	Raisins
		5.0	Small fruit vine climbing (Crop Subgroup 13-07F, except fuzzy kiwifruit)
		3.0	Low growing berry (Crop Subgroup 13-07G, except cranberry)
		0.5	Rapeseed (Crop Subgroup 20A)

Common Name	Residue Definition	MRL (ppm)[1]	Food Commodity
		0.02	Legume vegetables (succulent or dried) (Crop Group 6, except cowpea and field pea), corn (field, popcorn, sweet)

[1] ppm = parts per million

MRLs are proposed for each commodity included in the listed crop groupings in accordance with the Residue Chemistry Crop Groups webpage in the Pesticides and Pest Management section of Health Canada's website.

MRLs established in Canada may be found using the Maximum Residue Limit Database on the Maximum Residue Limits for Pesticides webpage. The database allows users to search for established MRLs, regulated under the *Pest Control Products Act*, both for pesticides or for food commodities.

International Situation and Trade Implications

Mandestrobin is a new active ingredient that is concurrently being registered in Canada and the United States. The MRLs proposed for mandestrobin in Canada are the same as corresponding tolerances to be promulgated in the United States.

Once established, the American tolerances for mandestrobin will be listed in the Electronic Code of Federal Regulations, 40 CFR Part 180, by pesticide.

Currently, there are no Codex MRLs[1] listed for mandestrobin in or on any commodity on the Codex Alimentarius Pesticide Residues in Food website.

Next Steps

The PMRA invites the public to submit written comments on the proposed MRLs for mandestrobin up to 75 days from the date of publication of this document. Please forward your comments to Publications (see the contact information on the cover page of this document). The PMRA will consider all comments received before making a final decision on the proposed MRLs. Comments received will be addressed in a separate document linked to this PMRL. The established MRLs will be legally in effect as of the date that they are entered into the Maximum Residue Limit Database.

[1] The Codex Alimentarius Commission is an international organization under the auspices of the United Nations that develops international food standards, including MRLs.